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PERSONNEL QUESTIONS: RESPECT FOR THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

Report submitted by the Secretary-General on behalf of and with the approval of the members of the Administrative Committee on Coordination

INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 45/240 of 21 December 1990, the General Assembly once again called upon all Member States scrupulously to respect the privileges and immunities enjoyed by officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations and to refrain from any acts that would impede such officials in the performance of their duties, thereby seriously affecting the proper functioning of the organizations.

2. Mindful of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General to safeguard the functional immunity of all United Nations officials, the resolution urged the Secretary-General to give priority to the prompt follow-up of cases of arrest, detention and other possible matters relating to the security and proper functioning of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations. As in previous years, the resolution also called upon the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, to continue personally to act as the focal point in promoting and ensuring the observance of the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations by using all such means as were available to him.

3. The present report, which is submitted in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolution, covers the period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991. The report is presented on behalf of and with the approval of

the members of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and, as in the past, is based on the information received from the United Nations subsidiary organs, offices or missions as well as the specialized agencies and related organizations. A list of the organs and organizations that were requested to provide information is contained in annex III to the present report.

4. It should be noted that the reporting period has been characterized by complex political and institutional developments. The role of the United Nations as a centre for joint efforts directed at strengthening international peace and security has acquired even greater significance. During this period the United Nations has been entrusted by Member States to undertake urgent, unprecedented and important assignments. A similar increase in responsibilities has been faced by other organizations of the United Nations system. In order to carry out these assignments staff members of the organizations of the United Nations system have often had to operate under difficult and dangerous conditions. Therefore, as was stressed in resolution 45/240, respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the organizations of the United Nations system is becoming even more important in these times.

5. Although privileges and immunities of officials are scrupulously respected by a great majority of Member States, there are areas where difficulties still continue to arise. In submitting the information about the cases in which the international status of officials of the organizations of the United Nations system has not been fully respected, the Secretary-General expresses the hope that consideration of the report will help to avoid the occurrence of such incidents in the future.

I. ARREST, DETENTION AND ABDUCTION OF OFFICIALS

6. The Secretary-General regrets to report that, during the reporting period, the number of new cases of arrest and detention of officials continued to remain very high. In this regard it should be noted that this negative development has on several occasions inevitably complicated the implementation of important tasks assigned to the organizations of the United Nations system by their Member States. Unfortunately, as in the past, most of the cases relate to the arrest, detention or abduction of officials of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Other organizations have also witnessed instances of the arrest, detention or abduction of their officials. The present report highlights the cases involving the officials of the United Nations and of the following organizations and bodies of the United Nations system: UNRWA, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (WFP). Particulars regarding these cases are contained in annex II to the present report.

7. Despite the expression of concern voiced in the last year's report (A/C.5/45/10) the number of UNRWA staff arrested or detained as indicated above has remained at a high level. Similarly to last year, during the reporting period 160 UNRWA staff members were arrested or detained. Of these, 94 staff members were arrested and subsequently released without charge or trial: 3 in Jordan, 1 in Lebanon, 1 in the Syrian Arab Republic, 50 in the occupied Gaza Strip and 39 in the occupied West Bank. In addition, in Lebanon 16 UNRWA staff members were detained and then released: 5 by militias and unknown elements and 11 by Syrian armed forces. In the Gaza Strip two UNRWA staff members were detained for several months and then deported to southern Lebanon.

8. Similarly to last year, there were no cases where UNRWA received adequate and timely information on the reasons for the arrest and detention despite requests to the authorities. UNRWA was able to obtain access to 12 arrested staff members from the occupied West Bank and to 20 arrested staff members from the occupied Gaza Strip who were held in the Gaza Central Prison. Some of these staff members were being held in prisons in Israel, having been transferred there from the occupied West Bank.

9. Although, owing to the high number of cases of arrest or detention of officials, the general situation must be considered unsatisfactory, during the reporting period there have also been positive developments in several long-standing cases, which resulted in the release of staff members. These events proved once again that continuous joint efforts of the organizations concerned, staff representatives and Member States will eventually secure the release of staff members. The most vivid example of these efforts is the case of Ms. Guenet Mebrahtu, a staff member of the World Health Organization (WHO), who was arrested by the Ethiopian security services on 8 June 1989. High-level officials of the United Nations and WHO, representatives of staff associations and many Member States constantly intervened with the Ethiopian authorities, insisting on the immediate release of Ms. Mebrahtu, who had been kept in detention without charge. After a change of government in Ethiopia, Ms. Mebrahtu was finally released on 23 May 1991. Since then her contract with WHO has been renewed. The Secretary-General is also pleased to report the release of Mr. Tesfamariam Zeggae, a staff member of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), who had been in detention in Ethiopia since 2 March 1982. It must be noted with regret that the health conditions of Ms. Mebrahtu and, in particular, of Mr. Zeggae deteriorated while under detention, because they had been denied adequate medical care. In the Syrian Arab Republic, Mr. Abdallah Issa, arrested on 6 October 1985, Mr. Mohammad Kteileh, arrested on 24 March 1986, and Mr. Yaser Hassan Jalbout, arrested on 5 April 1986, all staff members of UNRWA, were released on 16 June 1990 and 11 March 1991 respectively. In Lebanon, the following seven staff members of UNRWA, who had been detained by the Syrian armed forces for several years, were finally released in 1991: Mr. Zak Hamadeh, arrested on 18 March 1986 and released on 12 March 1991, Mr. Fayyad Mohammad Freiji, arrested on 27 November 1986 and released on 23 March 1991, Mr. Samir Ishkuntana, arrested on 7 April 1987 and released on 12 March 1991, Mr. Rifiat Ayoub, arrested on 14 January 1988 and released on 12 March 1991,

Mr. Ahmad Juma Arabi, arrested on 31 October 1988 and released on 12 March 1991, Mr Majed Kanj, arrested on 27 February 1989 and released on 1 March 1991, Mr. Nayet Al Araj, arrested on 23 September 1989 and released on 6 February 1991.

10. The Secretary-General regrets, however, to report a lack of progress in respect of some of the long-standing cases. The United Nations and FAO have not been successful in obtaining the release and exemption from military service of Mr. Daulat Mir, Mr. Saleem Hairan and Mr. Mohammed Omar, staff members of FAO. Despite all efforts the United Nations has not been able to obtain the release of three staff members of UNRWA, Mr. Abdala Daker Hayatli, Mr. Izzedine Abu Khreish and Mr. Ali Said Shihabi, who have been under detention for more than a decade. There has also been no further information regarding the four UNRWA staff members listed in last year's report who were detained in Lebanon by militias or unknown elements. They are Mr. Mahmoud Hussein Ahmad, detained since 22 March 1983, Mr. Mohammad Ali Sabbah, detained since 22 March 1983, Mr. Alec Collett, detained since 25 March 1985 and Mr. Mohammad Mustafa El-Hajj Ali, detained since 28 November 1986. Among the most recent cases involving arrest, attention should be focused on the arrest of Ms. Roshan Beraki, a staff member of UNICEF. Ms. Beraki was first arrested in Ethiopia in March 1991 and subsequently released on 18 April 1991 following several interventions by UNICEF. On 17 August 1991 Ms. Beraki was arrested again, this time by the authorities of the Provisional Government of Eritrea. UNICEF continues to pursue her case closely, insisting on the immediate release of Ms. Beraki.

11. A consolidated list of staff members under arrest and detention or missing and with respect to whom the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations have been unable fully to exercise their right to protection is set out in annex I to the present report. The list is compiled on the basis of the information provided by the organizations and agencies listed in annex III to the report.

II. RESTRICTIONS ON OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE TRAVEL OF OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

12. UNRWA has continued to meet difficulties in the movement of staff into and out of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. There were substantial delays in the clearance of staff for travel and, in some cases, clearance was refused. The movement of staff within the occupied territory was also seriously affected by frequent imposition of curfews and the designation of areas as closed military zones, and the delays in the issue or renewal of permits by the Israeli authorities. The free movement of UNRWA staff has also been affected by restrictions on access to Israel and East Jerusalem imposed on residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

13. On 21 September 1990 the Secretary-General was notified by the United States Mission that the host country had extended the restrictive regulations on travel beyond the 25-mile radius of Columbus Circle, New York, to all

employees of the United Nations assig.ed to New York City (including persons temporarily assigned) who were nationals of Iraq including members of their families and personnel staff who were also nationals of Iraq (see ST/IC/1990/67). On 14 January 1991, the Secretary-General received another note verbale from the United States Mission to the United Nations stating that the above measures had been further tightened by restricting the travel of the aforementioned Iraqi nationals to five boroughs of New York City (see ST/IC/1991/3). On both occasions the Secretary-General in his responses dated respectively 24 September 1990 and 16 January 1991, stated that he was obliged to reiterate the well-known position of principle of the United Nations regarding restrictive and discriminatory treatment by the host country of staff members of the United Nations Secretariat solely on the basis of their nationality.

14. In his report to the forty-fifth session, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly with satisfaction that the authorities of the host country had lifted the restrictions for private travel in the United States for staff members of Polish nationality and their dependants, and expressed the hope that similar actions would be implemented with regard to staff members of other nationalities to whom such restrictions still applied. During the reporting period the United States Mission, by its notes verbales dated 4 October 1990, 19 October 1990 and 1 August 1991, informed the Secretary-General that all Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Bulgarian employees of the United Nations and their dependants enjoyed unrestricted travel within the United States from the respective dates of those notes. While welcoming the above decisions by the United States, in his replies the Secretary-General stated that he regretted that restrictions on private travel continued to be in force with respect to staff members of other nationalities and reiterated his hope that all remaining restrictions would be removed by the host country as soon as possible.

III. TAXATION OF OFFICIALS

15. In 1990 the Hungarian authorities introduced a policy envisaging that locally recruited Hungarian nationals, in particular those recruited by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Branch Office at Budapest, should pay taxes on the salaries and emoluments paid to them by the United Nations. In this regard the Hungarian authorities were informed that this policy could not be reconciled with the relevant provisions of the existing international agreements between the United Nations and Hungary and in particular, with the provision of section 18(b) of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to which Hungary has been a party since 30 July 1956. In its note of 27 December 1990 to the Permanent Mission of Hungary, the United Nations expressed a hope that the Hungarian position in this matter would be reviewed by the competent authorities with a view to reconciling the internal domestic legislation and practice of Hungary with its international obligations. The United Nations was subsequently informed on 19 June 1991 by the Permanent Mission of Hungary that the competent Hungarian authorities had been studying the matter very carefully in order to find an appropriate solution by resolving the contradiction between

the Hungarian constitutional regulations and the obligations undertaken under international conventions. Since then, no further communication has been received from the Hungarian Mission on the subject and therefore the matter still remains pending.

16. In the report to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, reference was made to the taxes applied by the authorities of Zimbabwe on salaries paid by the United Nations to locally recruited staff members. The Secretary-General is pleased to report that the Government of Zimbabwe has decided to reverse the position previously taken in this respect and thus discontinue the taxation of locally recruited United Nations staff. The Secretary-General would like to express to the Government of Zimbabwe his appreciation for its cooperation in the resolution of this matter.

IV. MEASURES AND PROPOSALS IN FURTHERANCE OF THE SAFETY AND THE SECURITY OF OFFICIALS

17. During the reporting period the Secretary-General has continued together with the heads of agencies and related organizations to explore further measures to strengthen the response of the organizations of the United Nations system to the issues related to the security and protection of staff members and, in particular, to the cases of violation of their privileges and immunities. As in previous years the United Nations Security Coordinator, acting on behalf of the Secretary-General, has served as a focal point in ensuring inter-agency cooperation on security matters and a coherent response by the organizations of the United Nations system to any emergency situations. He has also been responsible for coordinating, planning and implementing inter-agency security and safety programmes. An important role during this period has also been played by the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator and the Field Security Section of UNDP.

18. In view of the complexity of the global security situation, an ad hoc inter-agency meeting on security matters was convened from 10 to 13 June 1991 at Geneva. The meeting stressed the importance of coordinated action by the organizations of the United Nations system in all matters related to security. Among the items on its agenda, the meeting considered a report of the United Nations Security Coordinator and of designated officials on security developments and reviewed various security arrangements proposed for its consideration. The meeting addressed such issues as security and independence of the international civil service, expenditures relating to the inter-organizational security measures, life/accident insurance at hazardous duty stations, residential security arrangements, developments in emergency communications, evacuation and other allowances and arrangements for national staff.

19. Participants at the meeting especially emphasized the importance of instituting appropriate measures to ensure that organizations could fulfil their obligations towards detained staff in respect of their health and their right to medical examinations and adequate medical care.

20. The meeting also affirmed the need for organizations to maintain a legal link with the detained or arrested staff member through continued renewal of contract, as necessary, until the matter was legally resolved.

21. At the meeting support was also expressed for the idea of studying the possibility of issuing uniform identification cards for the members of the organizations of the United Nations system.

22. Participants discussed the measures that could be taken to further develop a reliable United Nations coordinated communications system. The meeting reaffirmed that such a system was important for not only the operational activities of the organizations of the United Nations system, but also for the security of their personnel.

23. Some of the safety and security measures discussed during the meeting will be submitted for the consideration of ACC.

V. CONCLUSION

24. In view of the fact that the number of cases of arrest and detention of officials remains very high and the organizations of the United Nations system continued frequently to experience difficulties in obtaining information on pending cases, the reporting period regretfully cannot be characterized as indicating that the situation has changed for the better. At the same time, as in the past, the Secretary-General is convinced that mutual efforts of Member States and the international organizations concerned will eventually produce positive results. The Secretary-General also strongly believes that the discussions in the General Assembly of this item, which have played a very constructive role in the past, will help to strengthen further such mutual efforts and to reverse the current negative trend. To this end, the Secretary-General is determined to continue to cooperate with Member States. It is hoped that the present report, submitted by the Secretary-General on behalf of the members of ACC, will facilitate the discussions in the General Assembly and help to bring about a more informed approach towards respect for the privileges and immunities of officials.

Annex I

CONSOLIDATED LIST* OF STAFF MEMBERS UNDER ARREST AND DETENTION OR MISSING AND WITH RESPECT TO WHOM THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO EXERCISE FULLY THEIR RIGHT TO PROTECTION

Name	Agency	Place and date of incident
Mr. Abdala Daker Hayatli	UNRWA	Missing in the Syrian Arab Republic since 20 April 1980
Mr. Izzedine Hussein Abu Khreish	"	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 11 September 1980
Mr. Ali Said Shihabi	"	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 31 March 1982
Mr. Mahmoud Hussein Ahmad	"	Missing in Lebanon since 22 March 1983. Reportedly detained by militias or unknown elements
Mr. Mohammad Ali Sabbah	"	Missing in Lebanon since 22 March 1983. Reportedly detained by militias or unknown elements
Mr. Daulat Mir	FAO	Detained on 28 August 1984 and subseguently conscripted into military service in Afghanistan
Mr. Alec Collett	UNRWA	Detained in Lebanon by militias or unknown elements since 25 March 1985
Mr. Mohammad Mustafa El-Hajj Ali	"	Missing in Lebanon since 28 November 1986. Reportedly detained by militias or unknown elements

* The consolidated list contains in chronological order the names of staff members who remained under detention or missing on 30 June 1991. This list, however, is not compiled to provide information on all cases of staff members who have been arrested, detained or missing in the past or on the cases where staff members have lost their lives in the performance of official duties.

Name	Agency	Place and date of incident
Mr. Saleem Hairan	FAO	Detained and conscripted on 27 January 1988 into military service in Afghanistan
Lieutenant-Colonel William Richard Higgins	UNTSO	Abducted in Lebanon by unknown elements on 17 February 1988
Mr. Ibrahim Fawzi El-Kurd	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaga Strip since 17 April 1988
Mrs. Zainab Aw Jama Adan	WFP	Missing in Somalia since 4 June 1988
Mr. Yusef Ismail Shaban	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 8 August 1988
Mr. Fayez Nour Salha	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 21 November 1988
Mr. Marwan Ismail Hudeib	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 21 December 1988
Mr. Mohammed Omar	FAO	Detained and conscripted on 17 May 1989 into military service in Afghanistan
Mr. Nabil Ibrahim El Sawalhi	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 18 May 1989
Mr. Ismail Hasan Abu Shanab	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 30 May 1989
Mr. Awni Mohammad Abu Saif	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 31 May 1989
Mr. Hasan Ibrahim Muzayyen	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 31 May 1989
Mr. Anwar Ali Al Barawi	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 21 June 1989

Name	Agency	Place and date of incident
Mr. Nawwaf Jamil Awwad	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 1 August 1989
Mr. Dawoud Sulaiman El Mudallal	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 2 August 1989
Mr. Abdul Fattah	WFP	Abducted in Pakistan by unknown elements on 3 September 1989
Mr. Khaled Abdul Rahman Matar	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 21 November 1989
Mr. Jamil Yusuf Ulayyan	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 3 December 1989
Mr. Hafez Mahmoud El Sharif	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 18 December 1989
Mr. Salem Sulaiman Abu Madi	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 22 January 1990
Mr. Hani Ali Mohammad Beydoun	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 20 March 1990
Mr. Suhail Said El Hasheem	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 30 March 1990
Mr. Basima Farouq Odeh Yacoub	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 9 May 1990
Mr. Majed Ahmad El Malfouh	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 24 May 1990
Mr. Ahmad Mohamed Ali	WFP	Detained in Somalia by the Somali National Security Service since 25 May 1990
Mr. Salameh Salim Rihan	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 1 June 1990

Name	Agency	Place and date of incident
Mr. Mohammad Khalil Yousef El Bayed	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 11 June 1990
Mr. Imad Saed Eddin Qatami	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 4 July 1990
Mr. Taysir Mohammad A/Jawwad	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 30 July 1990
Mr. Adel Ali Abu Ghali	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 25 August 1990
Mr. Husain Khalil El Burdaini	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 25 August 1990
Mr. Ahmad A/Latif El Ashqar	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 6 September 1990
Mr. Mohammad Ali Hussein Omar	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 11 September 1990
Mr. Mohammad Taysir Irsan Twair	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 12 September 1990
Mr. Ibrahim Sadi Lulu	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 20 September 1990
Mr. Yaish Ibrahim A/Qader Naklieh	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 31 October 1990
Mr. Abdalla Ismail Abu Shawareb	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 6 November 1990
Mr. Abed Rabbu Hussein Abu Aun	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 10 November 1990

Name	Agency	Place and date of incident
Mr. Mahmoud A/Hamid Mohammad	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 22 November 1990
Mr. Mohammad Ali El Faqih	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 28 November 1990
Mr. Thabet Ahmad Abdullah	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 3 December 1990
Mr. Tayseer Mustafa Abdallah Zeid	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 18 December 1990
Mr. Husni Mohmmad Ahmad Borini	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 23 December 1990
Mr. Imad Eddin Mohd. Abu Zanouna	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 24 December 1990
Mr. Khader Mahmoud Said Jawabreh	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 26 December 1990
Mr. Osama Jameel Al Bast	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 28 December 1990
Mr. Suheil Hasan Al Sayyed	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 3 January 1991
Mr. Abdalla Yusuf Awad	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 7 January 1991
Mr. Mahdi Musa El Dawahidi	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 10 January 1991
Mr. Jume Salim El Haj Ahmad	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 14 January 1991

Name	Agency	Place and date of incident
Mr. Nafez Suleiman El Jub	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 14 January 1991
Mr. Hussein Mohammad Hussein Salim	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 14 January 1991
Mr. A/Nabi Said El Rantisi	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 23 January 1991
Mr. Tasheen Abdul Aziz Zied	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 29 January 1991
Mr. Walid Rubin Al Khatib	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 11 February 1991
Mr. Zuhdi Khamsi Amsha	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 12 February 1991
Mr. Assad Jamil El Rantisy	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 12 February 1991
Mr. Ahmad Mansour Ibreiqeh	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 3 March 1991
Mr. Salah A/Rabbu El Jidyan	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 22 March 1991
Mr. Bashir Uthman El Ghalayini	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 22 March 1991
Mr. Jamal Atiya Tayeh	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 23 March 1991
Mr. Mohammad Khalil El Khaldi	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 9 April 1991

Name	Agency	Place and date of incident
Mr. Abdul Hamid Talal Al Maari	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 14 April 1991
Mr. Kamal Abdul Rahman Salem	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 14 April 1991
Mr. Zuhair Mohammad Zedan	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 22 April 1991
Mr. Jihad Hikmat Khalil Assi	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 15 May 1991
Mr. Khaled Darwish Ashour	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 25 May 1991
Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Toumalieh	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 27 May 1991
Mr. Mohammad Zaki El Atawneh	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 3 June 1991
Mr. Abdul Naser Ibrahim Hamdan Khattab	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 9 June 1991

Annex II

INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY INDIVIDUAL ORGANIZATIONS AND UNITED NATIONS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND OFFICES OR JOINT SUBSIDIARY ORGANS FOR INCLUSION IN THE PRESENT REPORT

A. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

1. During the period 1 July 1990 and 30 June 1991, 160 UNRWA staff were arrested or detained, of whom 6 were detained more than once. In addition, two staff members were deported from the Gaza Strip to south Lebanon. In Lebanon the total number of staff detained and later released increased. One hundred and ten of the 160 staff were arrested or detained and released without charge or trial, including 5 held by militia groups in Lebanon. Seven were charged, tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The remaining 43 were still in detention as on 30 June 1991, as follows:

Occupied Gaza Strip	24
Occupied West Bank	19
	43

2. The Commissioner-General is continuing his efforts at all levels to obtain information about UNRWA staff in detention and to secure their release.

3. During the period under review, UNRWA learnt of the release from detention of Mr. Mohammad Kheir Shihabi, who had been employed as an UNRWA teacher in the Syrian Arab Republic. Mr. Shihabi had been arrested by the Syrian authorities on 25 March 1986. However, as both his family and UNRWA had been unaware of his whereabouts, he had been separated from UNRWA's service on the grounds that he had abandoned his post. Upon his release on 13 March 1991, Mr. Shihabi provided UNRWA with information regarding his detention, including the fact that no charges had been preferred against him. Mr. Shihabi's case is, naturally, being taken up with the Syrian authorities and in the meantime he has been reinstated in service with UNRWA effective 9 May 1991.

4. The names of all UNRWA staff members currently under arrest, detention or missing, including those who were arrested, detained or abducted in previous years, are set out in the consolidated list contained in annex I to the present report.

B. United Nations Children's Fund

5. The following three UNICEF locally recruited staff members were arrested and detained by the local authorities in Kigali allegedly for having collaborated with the enemy: Ms. Pauline Tuyisenge, Secretary, arrested on

5 October 1990, Ms. Therese Benurugo, Secretary, arrested on 5 October 1990, and Mr. Boniface Rutagungira, Messenger, arrested on 7 October 1990.

6. Following interventions by the UNDP Resident Coordinator as well as the UNICEF Representative at the highest governmental levels including the Presidency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Planning, Mr. Boniface Rutagungira was released on 10 October 1990. The other two staff members were released on 2 November 1990. Unfortunately, soon after her release, Ms. Benurugo was again harassed by military personnel and taken on 5 November, after office hours, to a military headquarters for interrogation. She was released the same day in the evening.

7. On 16 October 1990, three members of the "Service Central de Renseignements á la Presidence" entered UNICEF premises to arrest one UNICEF locally recruited staff member. However, when they could not identify the staff member, the UNICEF Representative refused to let them remain on the premises for any further investigation. A formal complaint was addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on this incident.

8. On 24 July 1991, Mr. Laurent Lalinganire, UNICEF driver, was arrested at his residence by the "Gendarmerie Nationale" for alleged subversive activities. United Nations officials were given access to the staff member on 26 July. It appeared that he was threatened with torture if he did not confess and was beaten until he answered the way his interrogators wanted. Following interventions with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice, the staff member was released on 28 July 1991.

9. Ms. Roshan Beraki, a UNICEF National Professional Officer working in Asmara (Ethiopia) was accused in March 1991 by the local authorities of the previous Government for misappropriating UNICEF material. At the time the accusations were made, Ms. Beraki was on mission to the UNICEF office in Addis Ababa. After receiving promises from the then authorities in Asmara, the UNICEF Representative recommended to Ms. Beraki that she return to Asmara and make a voluntary statement on the accusations made against her. Unfortunately, she was arrested when she returned. Following several interventions by the UNICEF Representative with the authorities concerned, Ms. Beraki was released on 18 April 1991.

10. In August 1991 UNICEF received a message that Ms. Beraki was again arrested on 17 August 1991 at Asmara by the new authorities of the new Administration, the Provisional Government of Eritrea. Her husband, who was arrested with her, has since been released on bail while the staff member remains in detention without having been charged.

11. On the previous occasion of her arrest, UNICEF conducted its own investigation and could not establish that the staff member was responsible for any misappropriation of UNICEF material. As UNICEF has its own administrative review machinery that investigates any alleged acts of misconduct by its staff, who are responsible only to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, it considers her present detention by the authorities a

clear violation of the privileges and immunities accorded to UNICEF and its staff in the conduct of official functions.

C. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

1. Afghanistan

12. Mr. Daulat Mir, a locally recruited FAO staff member of Afghan nationality who was assigned to a project in Afghanistan as a G-2 driver, was taken from his home on 28 August 1984 by local security authorities. He was reportedly arrested at his home on 28 August 1984 and taken to the State Security Headquarters at Shish Darall and subsequently to the Prime Minister's Office where he was told that "somebody had mentioned (his) name among the culprits". He appeared before a revolutionary court on three occasions: on 10 December 1984, on 1 July 1985 and on 18 November 1986. The court acquitted him and he was released on 18 November 1986. Immediately thereafter he was called to military service.

13. Shortly after his arrest, several attempts were made to obtain from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs information on the reasons for his arrest and detention, as well as authorization to visit him in his place of detention. By a note verbale dated 11 September 1984 the Ministry confirmed that Mr. Daulat Mir had been arrested and indicated that the reason was "suspicion of (his) being connected to counter-revolutionary bands", but failed to mention whether and when access would be granted. Access was granted to the FAO Representative only in December 1984. The UNDP Resident Representative sought exemption from military service on behalf of Mr. Daulat Mir. The latter never resumed his duties with the Organization.

14. Mr. Saleem Hairan, a locally recruited FAO staff member of Afghan nationality, assigned to a project in that country as a driver, was picked up by Afghan Government army authorities on 27 January 1988 for compulsory service with them, in spite of his holding a valid exemption card. Despite the *démarches* made by the UNDP Office in Kabul seeking exemption from such military service on behalf of Mr. Saleem Hairan, the latter never resumed his duties with the Organization.

15. Mr. Mohammed Omar, a locally recruited G-1 messenger of Afghan citizenship, was taken away by personnel believed to be from the Ministry of State Security on 17 May 1989, having left his residence on the way to the FAO office in the UNDP compound. On the same day a note verbale was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan seeking the urgent assistance of the Ministry in determining and advising FAO on the whereabouts of Mr. Omar and, if he was in detention, the nature of the charge, if any, made against him. A further note verbale was sent on 21 May 1989 asking again for assistance in establishing the whereabouts of Mr. Omar. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs first advised that Mr. Omar would be exempt from service and released but then informed the Organization that he volunteered to serve in the army and therefore would not return. The Ministry declined to put this

information in writing. Further efforts were made to secure his interim release but without success.

2. Zambia

16. Mr. Abel Nyirenda, a locally recruited national of Zambia assigned as a G-1 watchman to a project at Lusaka, was arrested on 26 March 1989 by the police for suspected theft of a radio. Shortly thereafter, he was released without being charged. He was reportedly severely beaten by the police while in police custody and on 29 April 1989 died of the consequences (internal bleeding) after five weeks of illness. Apart from the staff member's own statement, no further evidence on his ill-treatment is available; the Zambian authorities were not prepared to allow an autopsy. Attempts by the Organization to obtain further information regarding the circumstances of the staff member's death have been of no avail.

D. International Atomic Energy Agency

17. As indicated in the previous report of the Secretary-General on respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (A/C.5/45/10), Mr. Jiang Yue, a Chinese national and Agency staff member in the Division of Languages, was not permitted to return to his duty station after going on home leave in September 1989. At the time Mr. Jiang Yue held a three-year fixed-term contract which was due to expire on 26 February 1991.

18. Several approaches were made by the Director General to the relevant Chinese authorities with no conclusive results. In accordance with the decision of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), Mr. Jiang Yue's contract was extended for a further period of one year pending a clarification of the case.

19. In May 1991 the Agency's Director of Personnel went to Beijing to meet with Mr. Jiang Yue and representatives of the Chinese authorities to determine the circumstances which had led to the decision to bar Mr. Jiang Yue from leaving the country.

20. On the basis of the information received, the decision of the Chinese authorities appears to relate to Mr. Jiang Yue's personal conduct and not to matters relevant to his functional immunities. However, Mr. Jiang Yue was not subject to any criminal or civil proceeding. The nature of the charges against Mr. Jiang Yue, particularly in the absence of judicial proceedings, does not seem to constitute grounds for termination or dismissal.

E. International Telecommunication Union

21. On 10 July 1990, Mr. Ismet Rame Hamiti, a citizen of Yugoslavia and then ITU staff member, holding a P-5 level appointment as Project Coordinator of a UNDP/ITU project in Bhutan, was arrested by the local police at Prishtina, Yugoslavia, where he was on annual leave with his family, and his United Nations Laissez-Passer was confiscated. Later on during that day, Mr. Hamiti was sentenced by a communal court to a 60-day imprisonment for alleged violation of the law on maintenance of public order and peace.

22. Mr. Hamiti's son at once informed the UNDP Office at Belgrade as well as the ITU Legal Adviser and the United Nations Centre for Human Rights at Geneva of the foregoing and his father's continued imprisonment. He requested assistance.

23. Following ITU's attestation on Mr. Hamiti's status, sent by facsimile on 10 July 1990, as had been requested, to Mr. Hamiti's son and the UNDP Office at Belgrade, the Secretary-General of ITU, in his note verbale of 11 July 1990, requested the Permenent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations having their seat at Geneva to assist and to take all the necessary measures with the competent authorities of the Government of Yugoslavia to ensure that, inter alia, Mr. Hamiti, who enjoyed the privileges and immunities accorded under the 1947 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies to which Yugoslavia is a party, be immediately released, that his United Nations Laissez-Passer be returned to him and that he be allowed to leave Yugoslavia, together with his family, on 15 July 1990 at the latest, in order to resume his duties for ITU in Bhutan. A similar request was contained in the note verbale of the same day addressed by the UNDP Office at Belgrade to the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia.

24. On 12 July 1990, the Secretary-General of ITU was first informed by the UNDP Office at Belgrade that the Government of Yugoslavia was taking the necessary steps and was hoping that the outcome would be positive in Mr. Hamiti's case. He then received from Mr. Hamiti's son the information that his father, still imprisoned, had been definitively sentenced to a 10-day imprisonment. Taking into account the latest developments, the Secretary-General of ITU, on 13 July 1990, reiterated his original request referred to above in a note verbale sent by facsimile to the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia at Geneva, which informed him, on the same day, that the Government of Yugoslavia had invested particular attention and efforts in securing Mr. Hamiti's release on 16 July 1990. Although this had been also confirmed to ITU by the UNDP Office at Belgrade by cable of 14 July 1990, Mr. Hamiti was not released on 16 July 1990. Following another request for Mr. Hamiti's immediate liberation in a note verbale sent by facsimile on 17 July by the ITU Secretary-General to the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia at Geneva, the latter replied, on the same day, that Mr. Hamiti would be released from the prison of Prishtina on 18 July 1990 at 7 a.m.

25. After his release on that day, Mr. Hamiti, together with his family, left Yugoslavia and resumed his duties for ITU in Bhutan.

F. United Nations/FAO World Food Programme

1. Peru

26. On 17 August 1990 the WFP Director of Operations in Peru and his driver were assaulted at Pisco by unknown gunmen who robbed the official car and valuables and cash ($3,000). Both staff members were unharmed. The police investigation remains without result so far.

2. Somalia

27. During the civil unrest in Somalia, the WFP Office in Mogadishu was ransacked and looted. Furthermore two WFP staff members assigned to Somalia were evacuated and lost all their personal belongings and property. In addition, the Programme has no information on the whereabouts of most of its national staff who remained behind in the country.

3. Uganda

28. On 10 September 1990 a WFP vehicle flying the United Nations flag with two national staff engaged in regular monitoring of WFP-supported projects was stopped at gunpoint south of Soroti by some 40 to 50 heavily armed men, some in army uniform. WFP staff members were robbed of all money, clothes, valuables and documents, valued at $US 1,300, but no personal injury was incurred. The police investigation remains fruitless so far.

4. Chad

29. During the civil unrest in December 1990, the house in Abeche of one of the WFP staff (Mr. Roy) was partly looted by retreating soldiers and the loss was estimated at $3,630.00. During the events Mr. Roy was on mission to the capital and was not harmed.

5. Ethiopia

30. During the recent events in Ethiopia, two WTOE local staff were reportedly killed, one is missing and two have been imprisoned. WFP has not yet received confirmation on these incidents. The staff are not United Nations/WFP staff, but are employees of the WFP Transport Operation Ethiopia, which has been established by the Ethiopian authorities in collaboration with WFP to transport and store food aid on a commercial basis. They carry local special service agreement (SSA) contracts.

Annex III

LIST OF UNITED NATIONS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS, OFFICES AND MISSIONS, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS THAT WERE REQUESTED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION FOR THE PRESENT REPORT

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UNU	United Nations University
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
	World Bank

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A

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PERSONNEL QUESTIONS: RESPECT FOR THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

Report submitted by the Secretary-General on behalf of and with the approval of the members of the Administrative Committee on Coordination

Addendum

1. In document A/C.5/46/4/Add.1, section III, entitled "Taxation of officials", insert the following text after paragraph 16:

On 29 September 1981, new legislation entitled "Provisional Order, Income Tax Act (amendment 1981)" was adopted in the Sudan imposing income tax on Sudanese nationals working abroad, including those working for the United Nations and the specialized agencies. In a note verbale dated 8 March 1982, the United Nations drew the attention of the Government of the Sudan to the provisions of section 18 (b), article V, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, which states that "officials of the United Nations shall ... be exempt from taxation on the salaries and emoluments paid to them by the United Nations". The note emphasized that since the Sudan had consented to the provisions contained in section 18 (b), article V, by its adherence without reservation to the above-mentioned Convention on 21 March 1977, in the view of the United Nations the taxation of the salaries and emoluments of Sudanese nationals employed as officials in United Nations offices both in the Sudan and abroad was lawfully wrong and would not be compatible with the Convention. The United Nations appealed in the note to the Government of the Sudan to take the necessary measures to exempt staff members of Sudanese nationality, whether internationally or locally recruited, from income tax and to make a refund to any staff member from whom such tax has been already collected.

No response has been received from the Sudanese authorities to this note verbale and the United Nations efforts to resolve the matter have not produced positive results. Since the Sudanese authorities have continued to levy income taxes on United Nations staff members, in particular those working for the United Nations Development Programme, when they apply for renewal of their national passports, on 11 July 1991 the United Nations once again appealed to the Government of the Sudan to comply fully with its obligation under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. The United Nations reiterated in the note verbale that such taxes, because they were wrongfully levied, should be remitted as soon as possible.

In the light of the above, it is worth mentioning that, in the Secretary-General's report on the privileges and immunities of officials to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, it was noted that notwithstanding section 18 (b) of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, which provides that officials of the United Nations shall be exempt from taxation on the salaries and emoluments paid to them by the United Nations, cases still exist where measures are introduced that have the effect of taxing the salaries of officials serving at United Nations offices abroad. These measures take many different forms but, in essence, are designed to invade the salaries of officials. In this regard, it should be recalled that as was stated in the Secretary-General's report on the same subject to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, the rationale of the immunity from taxation of emoluments paid by the United Nations is to achieve equality of treatment for all officials, irrespective of nationality, and to ensure that funds contributed by all members to the budget of the Organization are not diverted to individual States by means of revenue-raising measures.

2. Under annex II, entitled "Information submitted by individual organizations and United Nations subsidiary organs and offices or joint subsidiary organs for inclusion in the present report", insert the following text after subsection B:

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

1. Arrest and imprisonment of local staff members

Issam Kokaly, a local staff member of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO), was arrested by Israeli authorities on 4 December 1990 and imprisoned under "administrative detention", i.e., without charge, trial and conviction. He was released on 4 April 1991. Since then the Israeli authorities have restricted his movements so that for most of the period he has been unable to travel outside his village, Bet Sahour, and report to work. His Israeli orange identification card, which permitted movement, was confiscated and replaced with a green card, which restricts him to the West Bank and forbids him from crossing to other parts, including UNTSO headquarters. The Israeli authorities issued to him a special pass of a month's validity which permitted

him to travel only to and from home and work in United Nations transport. He was confined to his village for 45 days until the Israeli authorities agreed to renew the pass on 9 September, again for a limited period of one month.

2. Taxation

A 2 per cent ad valorem wharfage charge is levied by the Israeli Port Authority, in addition to charges for specific services of the Port and the fees of clearing agents. According to the Director of the Israeli Port Authority, it is a charge for the general purposes of the Port. Requests by UNTSO to the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Israeli Port Authority drop this charge have been unsuccessful. The Legal Section of the Ministry admits it is a charge for the general purposes of the Port but maintains that it is not a tax because use of the Port is use of a service.

Exit tax at Rafah. Despite representations to the Israeli Foreign Ministry, the Israeli authorities continue to levy this charge on UNTSO personnel travelling to Egypt on duty. UNTSO staff are reimbursed by the United Nations.

Municipal tax. From time to time Israeli municipalities request UNTSO to pay municipal taxes. UNTSO pays only itemized charges for specific services and value such as water, electricity, etc. Israeli legislation specifically exempts the United Nations from municipal tax (called ARONA) without qualification.

Inordinate delays in the refund of the value added tax (VAT). The Israeli authorities insist on a refund system rather than an outright exemption but from time to time delay refunds for such a long time that UNTSO suffers significant loss through loss of interest, currency devaluation and inflation. Negotiations have been pursued in the past and will be resumed now on the subject.

3. X-ray of United Nations pouches

The Israeli authorities insist on X-ray of United Nations pouches at the Rafah border with Egypt. This requirement, which is contrary to United Nations immunities, has been referred to the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs for its intervention, the results of which are being awaited.

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PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Status of telecommunications activities in the United Nations

Report of the Secretary-General

INTRODUCTION

1. It will be recalled that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/200 C of 21 December 1989, a report was submitted to the General Assembly during its forty-fifth session regarding the status of technological innovations in the United Nations (A/45/478). In paragraph 3 of that report, it was stated that, given the importance and scope of telecommunications activities in the United Nations, a separate report on that subject would be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session. The present report presents a description of the telecommunications environment now functioning in the Organization and details a strategy for future developments.

2. The United Nations telecommunications system was established during the third session of the General Assembly by resolution 240 (III) of 18 November 1948. Prior to 1975, communications between United Nations telecommunications centres (New York, Geneva, Jerusalem, Addis Ababa, Rawalpindi and Bangkok) consisted of radio-teleprinter links, which formed a limited telecommunications system known as the United Nations network.

3. At its 2325th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly endorsed the observations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/9608/Add.7) on the report of the Secretary-General on the survey of United Nations telecommunications and forecast of requirements

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* A/46/150.

for the period 1974-1983 (A/C.5/1540/Rev.1) regarding the expansion and modernization of United Nations communications facilities. During the period 1974-1984, existing major communications centres of the United Nations were upgraded and expanded to include:

(a) Two primary communications operating centres (Geneva and New York) interconnected by a leased commercial circuit that could be used alternately for voice or data transmissions;

(b) Other AVD circuits connecting New York with Washington;

(c) Leased teletype circuits for telex connecting New York with Santiago, Montreal and Lagos and connecting Geneva to Paris, Rome and Vienna;

(d) A United Nations-owned and operated high-frequency (HF) radio teleprinter network between Geneva and a number of points to the south and east (Jerusalem, Naqoura, Nicosia, Addis Ababa, Nairobi and Rawalpindi) and earth stations at Geneva, Jerusalem and Naqoura, interconnected by leased satellite channels. HF radio or satellite facilities, common public or commercial telephone and telex systems were utilized for the dispatch of communications to areas not covered by leased circuits.

4. At its thirty-ninth session, by resolution 39/237 of 18 December 1984 on the programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985, the General Assembly, inter alia, approved the development of an enhanced communications network following its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/39/39) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/39/7/Add.12) on communications system of the United Nations.

I. NETWORK TOPOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGY

5. On the basis of the approval of the General Assembly, the Organization's main offices and subsidiary offices were interconnected with reliable multi-purpose communications circuits available 24 hours each day and dedicated exclusively to United Nations use. Peace-keeping missions were provided with United Nations-owned earth stations operating on leased International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT) satellite segments. For other duty stations, earth stations were leased, as appropriate, either from commercial organizations or governmental telecommunications administrations.

6. The telecommunications network now installed in the United Nations is an extensive wide area network (WAN), which makes several types of messaging and voice communications linkages available to many geographically separate locations through the use of a complex mixture of different technologies (see annex I to the present report, table 1 and figure 1). The network infrastructure combines dedicated and commercial facilities to ensure the widest possible accessibility at the most economical cost to the Organization.

7. The United Nations dedicated telecommunications network currently serves 15 cities internationally. It is comprised of a diversity of switching systems, leased and United Nations-owned transmission facilities, which provide voice, telex, facsimile and data communication services. Major network nodes that provide a full range of services are located at Headquarters (New York), Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Geneva, Nairobi, Santiago and Vienna. Major switching centres for telex service are located in New York and Geneva, and the major switching centre for voice traffic is located in New York. Table 1 in annex I summarizes the transmission facilities of the current network. (In addition to its own network of leased lines, earth stations and message switches, the United Nations also uses commercial carriers to transmit message and voice traffic to reach locations that are not on the United Nations managed network.)

8. The current network is laid out in the form of two stars, with one large star centred in New York and another, smaller star, centred in Geneva. The configuration of the network is designed to provide redundancy, diversity and alternate routing capability in a cost-effective manner. There are three tiers in the network: New York and Geneva are primary nodes; other cities with United Nations agency headquarters or with regional offices of several agencies, such as Addis Ababa, Bangkok, London, Montreal, Nairobi, Paris, Rome, Santiago, Vienna and Washington, are considered secondary nodes; cities with United Nations field offices are tertiary nodes. The simplified diagram in annex I shows the primary connections that make up the present network.

A. Leased lines sub-network

Geneva and Vienna

9. The primary circuit between New York and Geneva consists of a 128 kilobit per second (kbps) link carried on fibre optic cable. This circuit carries data between mainframes, as well as voice and facsimile traffic. A second circuit at 56 kbps is used exclusively for data communications between the mainframe computer at Headquarters and the Geneva computers at the United Nations Office at Geneva and the International Computing Centre (ICC).

10. The circuit between New York and Vienna is similar to the Geneva circuit: it also uses fibre optic cable and carries data, voice and facsimile traffic; the circuit operates at 64 kbps.

11. Two new circuits on trans-Atlantic fibre optic cable are presently being installed between Headquarters and Geneva and Vienna. In addition to doubling transmission capacity to accommodate the growth which has taken place in telephone traffic, these circuits will provide the back-up necessary to ensure continuous service.

Addis Ababa, Bangkok and Nairobi

12. The development of alternate voice data (AVD) lines was a significant innovation in leased circuits. The United Nations leased AVD circuits following the General Assembly's approval in 1984 of an Enhanced Communications Programme. These lines are voice grade lines, but can be switched at different times of day to provide either voice/facsimile and teletype, or data and teletype. The United Nations presently leases AVD lines from a commercial carrier to provide service between Headquarters in New York and Addis Ababa, Bangkok and Nairobi.

13. An analysis of the traffic between New York and Addis Ababa, Nairobi and Bangkok has shown that it would be more economical to install small earth stations on the United Nations premises at these locations at a cost of approximately $400,000 each. The cost of acquiring and installing each antenna would be offset by equivalent savings on circuit rental within three to four years.

Santiago

14. Voice and data are carried between New York and Santiago on a 64 kbps circuit using a type of service in which a commercial carrier provides the earth stations necessary to work with an INTELSAT satellite.

Rome, Paris and Khartoum

15. The United Nations operates three dedicated teletype leased lines. Two lines are installed at the United Nations Office at Geneva to provide connections to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome, giving these agencies access to the United Nations telex network and permitting them to take advantage of the wide access and lower rates enjoyed by the United Nations network. A line also operates between United Nations Headquarters and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) office at Lagos. One of the few remaining high frequency radio links in the network provides telex service between Geneva and Khartoum.

B. Satellite earth station sub-network

16. A sub-network in the United Nations system consists of seven earth stations owned and operated by the United Nations. The earth station in New York is the centre of a network with links to earth stations at Jerusalem, Luanda, Naqoura, Lebanon and Nicosia. A second earth station at Naqoura provides a link to Baghdad. Four additional earth stations are planned subject to budgetary approval: earth stations at San Salvador, El Salvador, and El Aaiun, Western Sahara, will be linked to New York and earth stations at Rawalpindi, Pakistan and Kuwait City, Kuwait will be linked to Naqoura.

17. Under the terms of an agreement with INTELSAT, use of this sub-network is restricted solely to the United Nations for support of peace-keeping operations and the security and safety of United Nations personnel. The earth stations provide voice, facsimile and teletype service on analog lines.

C. Message switching sub-system

18. In 1990, digital store-and-forward message switches were installed in New York and Geneva. These devices transmit, receive and relay telex messages, cables and telegrams. They also transmit facsimile messages and convert a large number of telex messages into facsimile messages, which is a far more economical transmission method. The new switches not only can handle major increases in traffic volume, but also have automated features that select the least-cost routing for messages. Additional advantages include the processing of messages with fewer staff and an increase in the speed at which messages are routed. Smaller digital switches are also installed in support of peace-keeping operations.

19. While there has been a steady growth in the overall volume of message traffic, the number of telex and cable (the most costly form of messaging) messages has actually decreased between some of the high-volume duty stations. This decrease in items has been more than offset by an increase in the average length of the messages sent and by an increase in peacemaking/peace-keeping traffic.

20. In 1990, the New York system sent and received approximately 526,500 messages comprised of 122,683,894 words. The table below reflects a growth of 75 per cent in message traffic from the 1984-1985 biennium to the 1990-1991 biennium. The 1991 figure is a projection based on the actual word traffic for the first six months.

	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989	1990-1991
Total words	170 626 975	149 889 003	182 104 000	298 483 894

21. The mailbox feature of the switch at Headquarters is being tested for direct, electronic transmission of messages from desktop microcomputers. Use of this feature is expected to expand dramatically in the near future. The mailbox feature is also being tested to accommodate telex message transmission between New York and International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) portable earth stations. This will provide a less costly (about 30 per cent) and more reliable alternative to using the public telex network for contacting remote regions of the world.

D. Voice communications sub-system

22. The United Nations has recognized the potential for voice communications and has formulated a comprehensive plan to establish a global voice communications infrastructure. The voice communications facilities that are

currently in place are shown in table 2 of annex I to the present report. On some of the lines where voice traffic is significantly lower than facsimile traffic, the line is normally kept connected to facsimile machines and released for voice traffic upon request.

23. Facsimile is extremely popular because of its convenience and flexibility. The United Nations is in the process of procuring a facsimile store-and-forward capability that will permit much of the present manual operation to be performed automatically. The new switch will also provide improved billing information and centralized transmission control. In addition to the central facsimile facility, there are 165 individual facsimile devices installed at Headquarters. Once the new switch is installed, these devices will be linked to it in order to ensure least-cost routing for messages originating on these local devices.

24. In 1987, a 7,000-line digital telephone system, known as a Private Branch Exchange (PBX), was installed at Headquarters, replacing the costly, commercially run switching capability. The digital switch allows direct dialling from Headquarters to Geneva, Vienna and Santiago without operator intervention. The system is also capable of supporting limited local area network (LAN) connections, but this facility is not adequate to meet the fully functional office automation needs that are evolving at Headquarters.

25. A new digital telephone exchange for integrated voice and data calls is being installed at Geneva. It will meet local telephone requirements, as well as act as a telephone transit switching exchange. It will allow United Nations offices in Asia and Africa to access the United Nations offices in the Americas with simplified dialling procedures.

26. The replacement of the older, electromechanical switches by a digital PBX is also envisaged for other duty stations, including the regional commissions not currently equipped with a digital PBX. The new switches will be compatible with that at Headquarters to ensure a seamless voice communications capability throughout the Secretariat and will allow users in those locations to dial directly, and at no additional cost, to any other digital PBX in the system, which is a facility not now available to them.

E. Headquarters and overseas wiring

27. Recently, a consultant study was commissioned to determine the ability and capability of the existing wiring infrastructure in order to meet the growth in traffic arising from new technologies in communications, office automation and information management. The study concluded that unless major improvements were made, the network would not be able to carry the traffic. On that basis, the first phase of the project, to rewire the Headquarters complex has been proposed in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, and the rewiring of the Geneva complex, including the installation of LANs, which has also been requested in the proposed programme budget for the 1992-1993 biennium, is expected to be completed in conjunction with the

replacement of the telephone exchange at that location. In connection with other duty stations, it is planned to undertake the project of rewiring in conjunction with the replacement of the telephone systems to digital PBX systems at those locations.

F. Electronic mail

28. Electronic mail can be defined as the delivery of "messages" in electronic form via a public and/or private data communications network. E-mail can consist of what is routinely considered a message, i.e., correspondence, memoranda and notes, but it also can include full documents, data files and images in electronic form.

29. The United Nations E-mail facility currently serves more than 500 users worldwide. A proprietary software package provides a bridge between stand-alone minicomputer systems, the networks that link these systems and the New York Computer Section (NYCS) mainframe. Included in this E-mail network are links to the Conference Services Division and the Management Systems Service at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

30. Users can access the electronic mail facilities on the NYCS mainframe either by logging onto that system directly or indirectly from one of the regional office mainframe systems. Work is under way to extend this access to the World Bank mainframe at Washington and the ICC mainframe at Geneva. In addition, users can communicate over a data link with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at Vienna and, by extension, to the United Nations Office at Vienna, providing service to users of either the mainframe or the minicomputer there.

31. At present, several E-mail packages are being evaluated for use on the LANs. Rapid expansion in the installation of E-mail in the United Nations has been hampered, in part, by the fact that there is currently no commercially available package that allows for the integration of the E-mail directories that reside on each individual system.

G. Local area networks

32. A recent development has been the introduction of LANs at the major duty stations. In general, the LANs link micro- and minicomputers into logical work groups, usually in close physical proximity. By linking the LANs into the WANs, all the data transfer functions of the WAN will be placed at the desktop level for the entire Organization.

II. EMERGING TRENDS

A. Standards for message handling and addressing

33. The new telecommunications standard, known as the X.400 protocol, developed under the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) umbrella of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), addresses an electronic message so that it can be delivered by any common carrier in the world. Essentially, X.400 is a universal envelope designed to convey multiple types of electronic messages in a single, standardized package. The type of message may vary and may include E-mail or word processing documents, non-text files such as databases, spreadsheets, graphics, facsimile or electronic-data-interchange (EDI) business documents. An adjunct protocol required for implementation is a universal address directory, the standard for which has been proposed in the CCITT X.500 protocol.

34. If the X.400 protocol can be thought of as the envelope, and the X.500 as an address directory, a third protocol, X.25, can be considered the postman. With a steady increase in the number of LANs, the need for links between LANs within duty stations to the United Nations WAN is emerging. The most common type of communications between geographically separated LANs or between LANs and WANs uses the X.25 protocol for connections between servers. External access to the LAN is also provided by way of the E-mail server.

35. During the medium-term plan period, the United Nations will address requirements for an integrated messaging system to encompass electronic mail, telex, facsimile and cablegram under the X.400 and X.500 standards. A study will be made to determine whether the integrated system should be a central system with remote locations connected by X.25 transmission or whether it should be a distributed system with dispersed X.400 message switches and X.25 transmission.

B. Digital facsimile, integrated text and facsimile images

36. Group 3 facsimile devices are currently in use at the United Nations. These devices operate at 9.6 kbps and have relatively poor resolution, making them difficult to read and reproduce. Group 4 facsimile is a high-speed, high-resolution digital system operating at speeds up to 56 kbps permitting the integration of facsimile and communicating word processors through mixed mode communications. Facsimile machines of this kind would be an obvious choice for the remote servicing of conferences. Group 4 facsimile is not in wide use at the present time because of its high cost. However, cost of both the equipment and services are expected to decrease within the next few years.

C. Integrated Services Digital Networks

37. Integrated Services Digital Networks (ISDN) offer a standard universal interface for switched and dedicated voice, data and video services. An ISDN switch accepts information in any form from any source and directs it to the appropriate destinations. Telex, high speed data, voice and video can be transmitted over the same network. This permits economies to be achieved by operating a single network instead of several dedicated networks. Implementation of ISDN world-wide has been uneven, owing in large part to the high cost of implementation. ISDN is expected to be used on the United Nations telecommunications network wherever it is economically and technically feasible.

III. COST CONTAINMENT EFFORTS

38. Major efforts have been expended to contain and/or reduce the costs of different types of telecommunications services.

(a) In contracts concluded with several common carriers, the United Nations enjoys volume discounts on all types of message traffic. The discount rate is 35 to 40 per cent of the base rate, depending upon volume of traffic. With certain carriers, the volume is always high enough to obtain the 40 per cent discount;

(b) Traffic flow is analysed on a periodic basis. Whenever an increase in the volume of traffic makes the cost of sending traffic via commercial means greater than the cost of a leased line, a leased line is installed. Conversely, commercial rates are monitored, so that, should commercial rates fall below the cost of leased lines, the leases would be terminated. Where larger line capacity can be justified by a rise in traffic volume on a leased line, the line capacity is increased to minimize overflow to commercial facilities;

(c) Both the PBX and message switches contain a least-cost routing feature, in which the software selects the least costly route to complete a call or deliver a message. Least-cost routing in the PBX selects the lowest cost carrier for the destination of a call. If all lines through that carrier are busy, the call is routed over the next cheapest carrier. The PBX also has a time of day routing facility which can take advantage of off-peak prices offered by some carriers;

(d) Least-cost routing in the message switching systems consists of sending messages by the least expensive type of service available. Where a facsimile connection is possible, a telex message is converted to a facsimile message. If facsimile service is not available, a call is then attempted using telex service. Finally, if neither facsimile nor telex services are available, the switch sends the message as a cablegram;

(e) Even with cablegram service, there can be further economies. The two commercial carriers to which the United Nations transmits cablegrams have an agreement with the United Nations to deliver as many of the cablegrams as possible by telex, and charge for the messages at the lower, telex rates. Overall, approximately 40 per cent of the cablegram traffic is converted to telex.

IV. CURRENT STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS

A. Reorganization

39. In 1990, in recognition of the technical reality that mainframe and telecommunications planning and operations were interdependent, these functions were combined under the Telecommunications and Computer Operations Service in the Electronic Services Division of the Office of General Services, Department of Administration and Management. The Telecommunications and Computer Operations Service is composed of three sections: (a) NYCS; (b) the Telecommunications Operations Section; and (c) and the Network Engineering and Planning Section. All computer and telecommunications operations are on a 24-hour per day, seven-day per week schedule. NYCS is responsible for the operation of the mainframe computer, while the Telecommunications Operations Section, in addition to running the telex, cable, facsimile and cryptographic facilities at Headquarters, is responsible for monitoring circuit quality of all earth stations in the United Nations satellite sub-network and coordinating technical adjustments with field personnel. In addition, the Telecommunications Operations Section staff operate the master satellite earth station located at Headquarters. The Network Engineering and Planning Section engineers and technicians plan, design, engineer and implement the constantly changing configuration of the telecommunications network for the Organization, as it evolves to meet the needs of the Organization.

B. Staffing

40. In 1984-1985, there were 102 posts assigned to telecommunications and computer operation activities. Today, there are 76 posts. As a result of equipment upgrades and improved procedures, approximately 75 per cent more messages are presently being handled with 25.4 per cent fewer staff than in 1984. The savings have been somewhat offset by the need for additional overtime, particularly during periods of crisis.

41. At present the staffing costs of the Telecommunications and Computer Operations Service are met primarily from the regular budget of the United Nations and from income derived in support of extrabudgetary administrative structures, with a few posts funded from resources in support of peace-keeping operations. Furthermore, because so much of the work required to establish the network infrastructure involves essentially one-time costs, it is not considered economical to recruit or train permanent staff to be an expert in these matters. Consultants have, therefore, been used to produce technical

studies on facsimile transmission and wiring standards, to write requests for proposals for the acquisition of PBXs and to evaluate the billing software, including recommendations on improvements thereto. United Nations staff are assigned to work closely with these consultants, thereby ensuring continuity on each project.

C. Charges

42. Most charges for communications are budgeted under the Office of General Services. Other costs, including telephone, are budgeted under the sections of the user departments. For other users outside the Secretariat of the United Nations, such as the specialized agencies, those users reimburse the regular budget on a non-profit basis. Whenever non-Secretariat users desire a facility dedicated for their exclusive use, those users are charged for the full cost of the facility.

43. The table below shows the current rate structure for use of the United Nations network services.

Service	Pre-1991 rates	Current rates
	(In United States dollars)	
Telephone (voice)	1.50 a minute	0.85 a minute a/ 0.50 a minute b/
Telex	0.04 a word	0.02 a word
Facsimile	3.50 a page	1.25 a page
Dedicated voice channel	N/A	2 800.00 a month
Dedicated 9.6k data channel	N/A	3 200.00 a month

a/ Regular rate.

b/ Discount rate (applicable between 6 p.m. and 9 a.m. New York local time).

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF A UNITED NATIONS COMMON SYSTEM GLOBAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

44. It has been estimated that the United Nations common system spends at least $100 million a year in telecommunications activities. The promise of significant savings to the Member States provides an impetus towards the creation of a network for the United Nations common system. After several years of discussion, in 1989, the ITU Plenipotentiary unanimously passed resolution 50, which authorizes the United Nations to act as a common carrier for the communications of the specialized agencies as well as the organizations of the United Nations already served by the United Nations network (for the text of resolution 50 see annex II to the present report). Subject to any decision the General Assembly may wish to take in response to

resolution 50, a network on a country-by-country basis would be established in close coordination with local telecommunications authorities. The cooperation of Governments would be an essential prerequisite to the effective establishment and operation of a comprehensive network. In establishing the network, the primary goal would be the delivery of a broad range of network services that can reliably and cost-effectively satisfy the tactical and strategic needs of the United Nations and the user communities within the United Nations system of organizations. Among the many benefits to be afforded to its user community, the United Nations network would provide a cost-effective alternative to public network services because economies of scale will be realized from volume discounts on public and value added network services and the use of shared telecommunications resources. The network would also present a unique opportunity for low volume users of public network services within the United Nations system to benefit collectively from the economies and conveniences of a private, 24-hour network without the burden of major capital investment costs and the associated administrative concerns as regards its management, operations and maintenance.

45. Should the General Assembly approve a global telecommunications network for the organizations of the United Nations system, communications network nodes would be established at all locations where existing or projected traffic volume justifies its establishment. Given formal user commitment to utilize specific nodes, they would be installed whether or not the United Nations itself has sizable traffic of its own to and from these locations. It is planned to provide services on the basis of the cost of the operation to the United Nations. Efforts would be made to provide as broad a range of services as technically and economically feasible in as many countries as possible within a time-frame of five years. The human resource component would be a flexible mixture of United Nations staff, consultants and common carrier services. These resources would be utilized, as appropriate, on a project-by-project basis.

A. Initial survey of needs

46. In any network design, a comprehensive review of existing and projected requirements is essential to identify network nodal points and to assess the network size. With a view to assessing existing traffic patterns for various telecommunications services and projected future growth, a comprehensive questionnaire was developed in collaboration with ITU. This questionnaire was circulated to all the United Nations agencies. The responses to the questionnaire have helped the Secretariat to derive a great deal of valuable information needed to design an effective and efficient telecommunications network.

47. Most of the responses included information relative to the headquarters locations only and did not cover regional and field offices. As a consequence, the information compiled represents current and projected telecommunications traffic and expenditures from organizations located in only 21 locations (see annex I, table 3 to the present report). Furthermore, many

of the responses did not provide a detailed breakdown of telecommunications expenditures to individual countries.

48. Even though the survey did not cover all the United Nations offices world-wide, an analysis of the results indicates that the United Nations system-wide expenditure on telecommunications from these 21 locations amounts to over $40 million. However, even with this level of expenditure, the United Nations system is still experiencing severe bottlenecks while communicating with many countries, giving strong impetus to consider seriously alternatives to the public network facilities currently being used.

49. The expenditures matrix already compiled indicates that there is enough traffic to warrant the establishment of network nodes in 36 countries (see annex I, table 4), as well as the need to increase transmission capacity between already-existing network nodes. Action has already been initiated to increase capacity between existing network nodes and to install new digital circuits from New York to London, Paris and Rome.

50. In the course of 1991-1992 a more thorough study will be conducted of telecommunications requirements for United Nations offices in the 36 countries identified as likely nodal sites. Site visits to many of these countries would be made in order to document in sufficient detail their respective requirements and the state of the local PTT infrastructures. At each site, an analysis would be made as to how best to provide reliable access from various United Nations offices dispersed throughout these countries to a central "point of presence", where the United Nations private network transmission link will terminate. In addition, a brief questionnaire would be circulated to all United Nations offices not covered by previous surveys in order to obtain additional telecommunications traffic and expenditures data.

B. Network user group

51. With a view to staying current with the needs of the user community, periodic consultations would be held with the user organizations to discuss their immediate and projected demands for services and to agree jointly on new projects to be undertaken. To this end, a user group would be established with members nominated by user organizations to discuss requirements and technical issues on an "as needed" basis.

VI. CONCLUSION

52. In implementing a common telecommunications system, the United Nations will work closely with local PTT authorities. In this regard, the cooperation and support of Member States is essential.

53. The network will be introduced on a phased basis. Network services will be implemented depending on traffic projections and usage by the agencies. It is expected that the startup and recurrent costs associated with the

operations of the network will be financed from additional income from use by specialized agencies. A special account will be established to facilitate managing the system on a business-like basis.

Annex I

Table 1

SUMMARY OF UNITED NATIONS NETWORK TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

Network links From	To	Transmission facility	Circuit capacity	Network services
New York	Addis Ababa	Analog AVD leased line	1 voice or 9.6k data	Voice, facsimile and telex or data and telex
New York	Bangkok	Analog AVD leased line	1 voice or 9.6k data	Voice, facsimile and telex or data, telex and facsimile
New York	Baghdad	Routed through Naqoura	2 voice	Voice, facsimile and telex
New York	Damascus	Routed through Jerusalem	1 voice	Voice, facsimile and telex
New York	El Aaiun a/	Digital voice grade (United Nations earth station)	3 voice @ 14.4 kbps 2 voice @ 19.2 kbps 1 data @ 38.4 kbps	Voice, facsimile, data and telex
New York	Geneva	TAT-8 cable (128k) digital leased line	10 voice and 34.6k data	Voice, digital, facsimile, telex and data
New York	Geneva	IBS satellite (56k) digital leased line	50 SNA/LU sessions	Host-to-host communication
New York	Jerusalem	Analog voice grade (United Nations earth station)	3 voice and 1 telex channel	Voice, facsimile and telex
New York	Lagos	Telex grade leased line	1 telex channel	Telex only

Network links From	To	Transmission facility	Circuit capacity	Network services
New York	Luanda	Analog voice grade (United Nations earth station)	1 voice and 1 telex channel	Voice, facsimile and telex
New York	Nairobi	Analog AVD leased line	1 voice or 9.6k data	Voice, facsimile and telex or data and telex
New York	Naqoura	Analog voice grade (United Nations earth station)	3 voice and 1 telex channel	Voice, facsimile and telex
New York	Nicosia	Analog voice grade (United Nations earth station)	2 voice and 1 telex channel	Voice, facsimile and telex
New York	San Salvador a/	Analog voice grade (United Nations earth station)	2 voice and 1 telex channel	Voice and telex
New York	Santiago	IBS satellite (64k) digital leased line	5 voice and 19.2k data	Voice, digital facsimile telex and data
New York	Vienna	TAT-8 cable (64k) digital leased line	6 voice and 19.2k data	Voice, digital facsimile telex and data
New York	Washington	Analog voice grade line	1 voice	Voice and data
New York	Teguci-galpa a/	Analog voice grade line	1 facsimile and 1 telex	Voice, facsimile and telex
Naquora	Baghdad	Analog voice grade (United Nations earth station)	1 voice and 1 telex channel	Voice and telex
Naquora	Kuwait City a/	Analog voice grade (United Nations earth station)	3 voice and 2 telex	Voice and telex
Naqoura	Rawalpindi a/	Analog voice grade (United Nations earth station)	2 voice and 1 telex channel	Voice and telex

Network links From	To	Transmission facility	Circuit capacity	Network services
Naqoura	Jerusalem	Analog voice grade (United Nations earth station)	2 voice and 1 telex channel	Voice and telex
Naqoura	Nicosia	Analog voice grade (United Nations earth station)	1 voice and 1 telex channel	Voice and telex
Geneva	Khartoum	HF radio	1 telex channel	Telex only
Geneva	Paris b/	Telex grade leased line	1 telex channel	Telex only
Geneva	Rome b/	Telex grade leased line	1 telex channel	Telex only
Geneva	Rome b/	Telex grade leased line	1 telex channel	Telex only

a/ Proposed.

b/ Upgrade in progress.

FIGURE 1

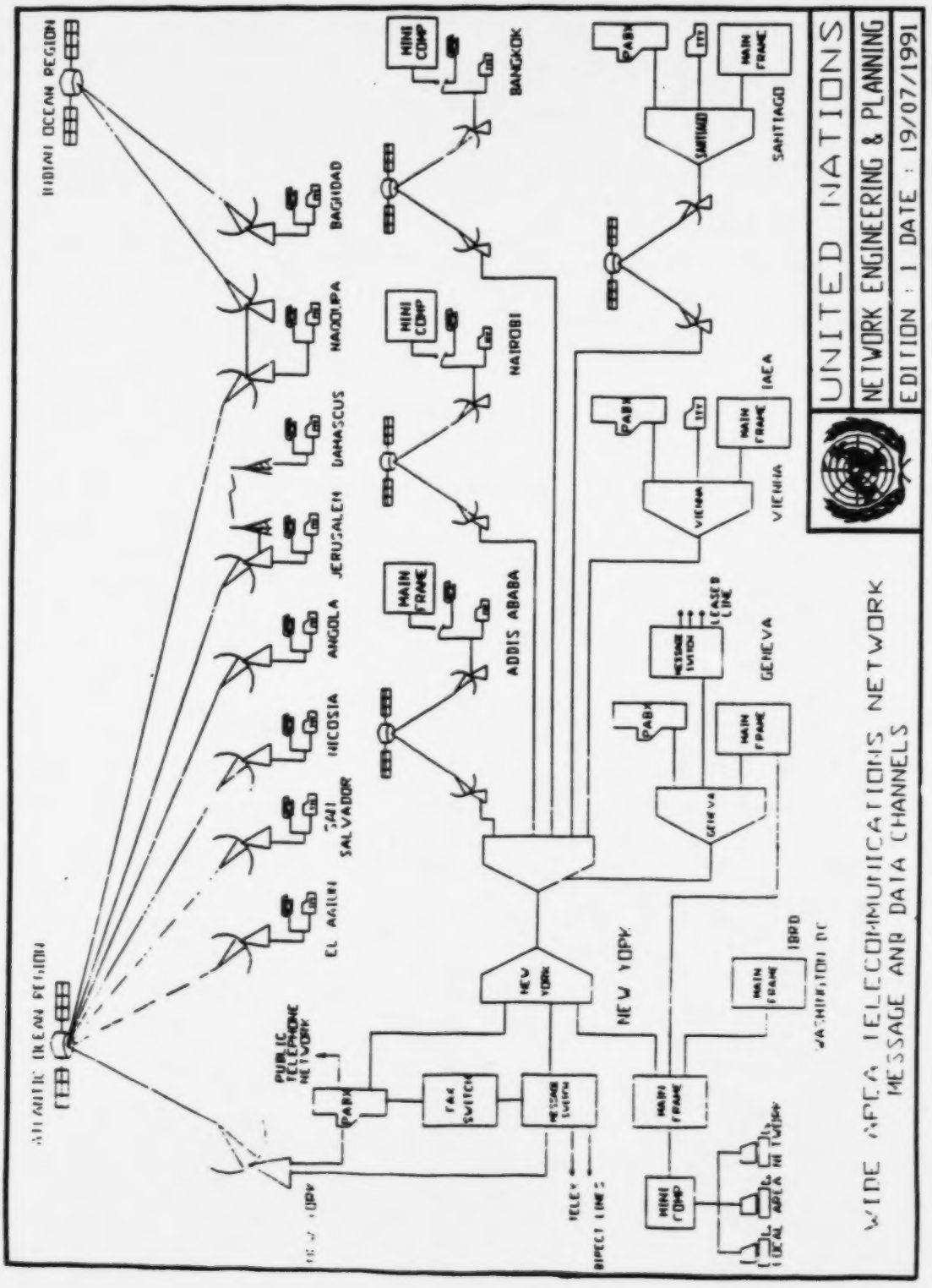
INDIAN OCEAN REGION
PACIFIC OCEAN REGION
BAGHDAD
NAIROBI
BANGKOK
SANTIAGO
VIENNA
IAEA
GENEVA
ADDIS ABABA
NEW YORK
IBRD
WASHINGTON DC
EL AGUILA
SAN SALVADOR
NICOSIA
ANGOLA
JERUSALEM
DAMASCUS
NAIROBI
PUBLIC TELEPHONE NETWORK
PABX
FAX SWITCH
MESSAGE SWITCH
MAIN FRAME
MINI COMP
LEASED LINE
DIRECT LINES
LOCAL AREA NETWORK
WIDE AREA TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK
MESSAGE AND DATA CHANNELS
UNITED NATIONS
NETWORK ENGINEERING & PLANNING
EDITION : 1 DATE : 19/07/1991

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Table 2

AVAILABILITY OF VOICE LINES IN THE NETWORK

	Voice line	Hours of operation
New York to Addis Ababa	1	Schedule changing
New York to Baghdad	2	24 hours
New York to Bangkok	1	4 a.m.-4 p.m.
New York to Damascus	1	24 hours
New York to El Aaiun a/	3	24 hours
New York to Geneva	10	24 hours
New York to Jerusalem	3	24 hours
New York to Luanda	1	24 hours
New York to Nairobi	1	6 a.m.-12 a.m. 2 p.m.-3 a.m.
New York to Naqoura	3	24 hours
New York to Nicosia	2	24 hours
New York to San Salvador a/	2	24 hours
New York to Santiago	5	24 hours
New York to Vienna	6	24 hours
New York to Washington	1	24 hours
New York to Tegucigalpa	1	24 hours
Naqoura to Baghdad	1	24 hours
Naqoura to Kuwait City a/	1	24 hours
Naqoura to Rawalpindi a/	2	24 hours
Naqoura to Jerusalem	2	24 hours
Naqoura to Nicosia	1	24 hours

a/ Proposed.

Table 3

ESTIMATED 1989 UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM TELECOMMUNICATIONS EXPENDITURES TO SELECTED LOCATIONS

(In United States dollars)

Locations	Voice	Telex	Facsimile	Total
Addis Ababa	253 733	139 119	19 514	412 366
Amman	21 598	1 624		23 222
Baghdad	100 594	196 000	NA	296 594
Bangkok	79 500	102 000	33 615	215 115
Cairo and Alexandria	41 567	40 796	37 573	119 936
Copenhagen	230 000	57 000		287 000
Gaza	46 600	NA	3 430	50 030
Geneva	4 052 065	2 237 755	565 945	6 855 765
London	250 654	29 720	42 430	322 804
Manila	115 021	144 152	51 802	310 975
Montreal	201 028	313 046	40 072	554 146
Nairobi	374 383	236 971	85 000	696 354
New Delhi	116 748	43 000		159 748
New York	4 660 823	6 775 847	362 581	11 799 250
Paris	932 251	231 600	NA	1 163 851
Rome	2 239 356	2 265 192	312 600	4 817 148
Santiago	263 400	15 000	53 000	331 400
The Hague	31 751	4 764	4 067	40 582
Tokyo	61 868	49 412	21 240	132 520
Vienna	489 352	125 494	76 845	691 691
Washington	3 104 563	6 138 347	1 587 932	10 830 842
Total	17 666 855	19 146 838	3 297 646	40 111 339

Source: United Nations/ITU questionnaire to all agencies.

Table 4

LIST OF LOCATIONS JUSTIFYING UNITED NATIONS COMMON TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM NETWORK NODES a/

Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Accra, Ghana
Antananariva, Madagascar
Baghdad, Iraq
Bonn, Germany
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Bujumbura, Burundi
Cairo, Egypt
Dakar, Senegal
Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Freetown, Sierra Leone
Harare, Zimbabwe
Jakarta, Indonesia
Kathmandu, Nepal
Kinshasha, Zaire
Lagos, Nigeria
Lima, Peru
Lomé, Togo
London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Lusaka, Zambia
Managua, Nicaragua
Manila, Philippines
Maputo, Mozambique
Mexico City, Mexico
Mogadiscio, Somalia
Moroni, Comoros
Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
New Delhi, India
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
Paris, France
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Rome, Italy
San José, Costa Rica
Tokyo, Japan
Yaounde, Cameroon

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a/ Based on 1989 traffic expenditures.

Annex II

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION RESOLUTION NO. 50

Use of the United Nations Telecommunication Network for the Telecommunication Traffic of the Specialized Agencies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunications Union (Nice, 1989),

Considering

(a) The Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union, in particular article 16 thereof (Atlantic City, 1947);

(b) Resolution No. 39, of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) based on the Secretary-General of the United Nations having, as of 1 January 1954, withdrawn the offer he had formerly made to the specialized agencies to carry their traffic over the United Nations network and resolution No. 35 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention (1973);

(c) The report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the updating of resolution No. 39 (Nairobi, 1982), annex to document 47, paragraph 2.2.3,

Noting

(a) That in 1985 the Joint Inspection Unit prepared a report on "The changing use of computers in organizations of the United Nations System in Geneva: Management Issues";

(b) That as from 12 May 1989 the Secretary-General of the United Nations has requested that the International Telecommunication Union take such action that would allow the use of the United Nations telecommunication network by the specialized agencies,

Resolves

That the United Nations telecommunication network may carry the traffic of the specialized agencies which participate voluntarily on condition that:

1. The specialized agencies would pay for the telecommunications service based on the expenses of operating the service by the United Nations and tariffs, established by administrations within the framework of current [basic instrument of the Union] regulations and practices;

2. The use of the network is restricted to the principal organs of the United Nations, the United Nations offices and programmes, and the specialized agencies of the United Nations;

3. The transmissions be limited to those information exchanges in the conduct of the United Nations system business;

4. The operation of the network shall conform with the current [basic instrument of the Union] regulations and practices;

Instructs the Secretary-General [of the International Telecommunications Union]

To follow carefully the evolution of the United Nations telecommunication network, to continue cooperation with the United Nations Telecommunication Service and to provide guidance as deemed appropriate;

Further instructs the Secretary-General

To transmit the text of this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.